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54 **Low volatility salts.**

57 Pesticidally active compounds in amine salt form have reduced volatility compared with the free-acid form and other salt forms.

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## LOW VOLATILITY SALTS

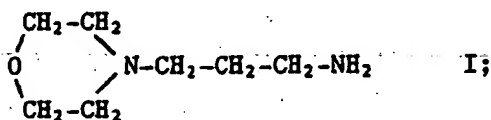
This invention relates to the use of various salts to reduce the volatility of biologically active compounds. More specifically, this invention relates to pesticidally active compounds in particular salt forms, the same having reduced volatility as compared with the free-acid form and other salt forms.

It has been found in accordance with this invention that certain amines are particularly useful in varying amounts in reducing the volatility of pesticidally active compounds, i.e. herbicidally, insecticidally, and fungicidally active compounds, which bear a carboxylic acid group, and may even be used for such purpose upon simple addition to other salt forms.

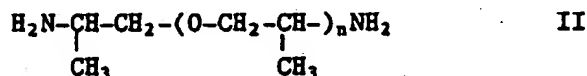
Pesticides which exhibit low volatility are desirable, since pesticides which are subject to drift may not only be damaging to sensitive off-target pests, but may be less effective on target pests.

It has been found that amines selected from the group consisting of

a) Aminopropylmorpholine (APM) as shown by the formula I



b) Jeffamine D-230 as shown by the formula II

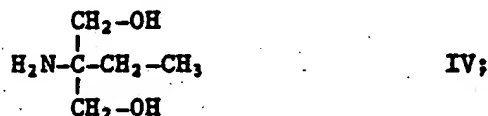


wherein n is 2 or 3;

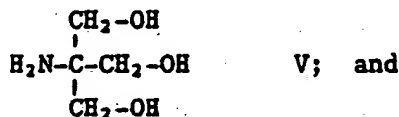
c) Methyldiethanolamine (MDEA) as shown by the formula III



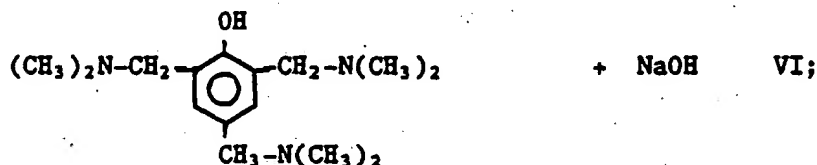
d) 2-amino-2-ethyl-1,3-propanediol (AEPD) as shown by the formula IV



e) Tris(hydroxymethyl)aminomethane (Tris Amino) as shown by the formula V



f) 2,4,6-Tris(dimethylaminomethyl)phenol (Actron NX-3) and NaOH as shown by the formula VI



substantially reduce the volatility of pesticidally active compounds without adversely affecting their pesticidal activity. Thus one aspect of this invention is to provide pesticidally active compounds in the

aforementioned amine salt form, and mixtures thereof.

The preferred classes of herbicidal compounds whose volatility is reduced in accordance with this invention are the carboxylic acid-containing compounds which include glyphosate, the benzoic acid compounds, the phenoxy carboxylic acid compounds, and mixtures thereof. Particularly preferred compounds include MCPA (2-methyl-4-chlorophenoxyacetic acid), dicamba (3,6-dichloro-2-methoxy-benzoic acid), and 2,4-D (2,4-dichlorophenoxyacetic acid). A particularly preferred embodiment are the APM salts of dicamba and 2,4-D, and mixtures thereof. Another herbicidal carboxylic acid of particular interest is glyphosate (phosphonemethyl glycine).

Specific fungicides which may be mentioned for conversion to amine salt form include Curitan<sup>R</sup> (N-dodecyl guanidine acetate) and Milban<sup>R</sup> (dodemorph acetate).

The amine salts of this invention may be made by combining any of the aforementioned amines of Formulae I to VI with a pesticidally active compound, i.e. a herbicidally, insecticidally or fungicidally active compound either neat or with the compound in its available formulation, for example, dry or solid formulations as well as liquid formulations such as aqueous formulations. Also, the amines of Formula I to VI may be added to the pesticidally active compound which is already in another salt form. Such preparations are preferably carried out in aqueous media. For example, an amine of Formula I to VI may be added to dicamba in dimethylamine (DMA) salt form (commercially available from Sandoz Crop Protection Corporation under the trademark BANVEL<sup>R</sup>) in an aqueous solution at any suitable temperature, e.g., room temperature. In a like manner, the amine of Formula I to VI and a different salt-forming base may be combined with the free acid form of the pesticide. In either case, it is indicated that minor amounts of the amine of Formula I to VI are effective to reduce the volatility of the pesticide in the obtained mixture. Such combination may be used advantageously to reduce the amount of a more expensive amine of Formula I to VI while maintaining greater total salt formulation and low volatility.

The amount of added amine of Formula I to VI may vary widely up to the amount required to neutralize the acid or may be in excess of that amount. The amount of the amine of Formula I to VI may be designated with reference to the amount of that amine required to bring a simple aqueous solution of the pesticide to a pH of 8. For example, if a composition is "1.5X", then it contains 1.5 times the amount of the amine of Formula I to VI necessary to raise the pH to 8. Preferred compositions according to this invention generally contain at least 0.1X, and are preferably in the range of 0.1 to 3X the amount of the compound of Formula I to V, more preferably 0.5 to 2.5X and most preferably 0.5 to 1.5X the amount of the amine of Formula I to VI required.

The pesticides of this invention may be applied and used as pesticides in the same manner and at essentially the same dosages as the parent compounds prior to combination with an amine of Formula I to VI have been used. Somewhat lower dosages may be used in cases where volatility has increased the actual effectiveness of the compound.

The invention is of particular interest for use with compounds effective at combatting weeds, such as dicamba, 2,4-D, or mixtures thereof by applying the amine salt form of this invention in a herbicidally effective amount to the weed plants or their locus.

Generally the amine salts of this invention will be applied at rates depending upon recognized factors such as the specific amine salt, the plants primarily in the locus, the timing, mode and formulation in application, the various conditions of treatment such as soil and weather and the like. However, in general, satisfactory results in weed control are usually obtained upon application of the amine salts of the invention at a rate in the range of from 0.05 to 10 kg/hectare, more usually 0.05 to 2 kg/hectare, and preferably 0.1 to 1 kg/hectare, the application being repeated as necessary. When used in crops, the application usually will not exceed about 5 kg/hectare, and is usually in the range of 0.1 to 2 kg/hectare.

Another aspect of this invention relates to compositions comprising the amine salt of a pesticidally active compound, wherein the amine is selected from the group consisting of the amines of the Formula I to VI as previously defined in combination with an agriculturally inert carrier, either in concentrate form or in dilute form for agricultural application. Concentrates may be in solid form with conventional inert solid carriers and optionally other conventional adjuvants such as wetting agents, sticking agents and the like. Preferably, the compositions are in liquid form and more preferably comprise water as the inert carrier in an amount at least sufficient to dissolve the pesticides of this invention and other salt or free acid form of the compounds present, and excess amines of Formula I to VI which may have been employed, and optionally adjuvants such as wetting agents and the like. Such compositions may also include other pesticides.

Such compositions may contain 0.01% to 99% by weight of the pesticides of this invention, from 0 to 20% by weight of agriculturally acceptable surfactants and 1 to 99.99% by weight of the inert carrier. Higher ratios of surfactant to active ingredient are sometimes desirable and are achieved by incorporation into the formulation or by tank mixing. Application forms of composition typically contain between 0.01 and

25% by weight of the pesticides of this invention, but lower or higher levels can, of course, be present depending on the intended use and the physical properties of the pesticide. Concentrate forms of composition intended to be diluted before use generally contain between 2 and 90%, preferably between 10 and 80% by weight of active ingredient.

Useful compositions or formulations of the compounds of the invention include dusts, granules, pellets, suspension concentrates, wettable powders, emulsifiable concentrates and the like. They are obtained by conventional manner, e.g. by mixing the pesticides of the invention with the inert carrier. More specifically, liquid compositions are obtained by mixing the ingredients, fine solid compositions by blending and, usually grinding, suspensions by wet milling and granules and pellets by impregnating or coating (preformed) granular carriers with the pesticides or by agglomeration techniques.

For example, dusts can be prepared by grinding and blending the pesticide with a solid inert carrier such as talc, clay, silica and the like. Granular formulations can be prepared by impregnating the pesticide, usually dissolved in a suitable solvent, onto and into granulated carriers such as the attapulgites or the vermiculites, usually of a particle size range of from about 0.3 to 1.5 mm. Wettable powders, which can be dispersed in water or oil to any desired concentration of the pesticide, can be prepared by incorporating wetting agents into concentrated dust compositions.

Alternatively, the pesticides of this invention may be used in micro-encapsulated form.

Agriculturally acceptable additives may be employed in the compositions to improve the performance of the pesticide and to reduce foaming, caking and corrosion.

Surfactant as used herein means agriculturally acceptable material which imparts emulsifiability, spreading, wetting, dispersibility or other surface-modifying properties. Examples of surfactants are sodium lignin sulphonate and lauryl sulphate.

Carriers as used herein mean a liquid or solid material used to dilute a concentrated material to a usable or desirable strength. For dusts or granules it can be e.g. talc, kaolin or diatomaceous earth, for liquid concentrate forms, a hydrocarbon such as xylene or an alcohol such as isopropanol; and for liquid application forms, e.g. water or diesel oil.

The compositions of this application can also comprise other compounds having biological activity, e.g. compounds having similar or complementary activity or compounds having antidotal, herbicidal fungicidal or insecticidal activity.

Typical pesticidal composition, according to this invention, are illustrated by the following Examples A, B and C in which the quantities are in parts by weight.

#### EXAMPLE A

##### Preparation of a Dust

10 Parts of an amine salt according to this invention and 90 parts of powdered talc are mixed in a mechanical grinder-blender and are ground until a homogeneous, free-flowing dust of the desired particle size is obtained. This dust is suitable for direct application to the site of the weed infestation.

#### EXAMPLE B

##### Preparation of Wettable Powder

25 Parts of an amine salt according to this invention are mixed and milled with 25 parts of synthetic fine silica, 2 parts of sodium lauryl sulphate, 3 parts of sodium ligninsulphonate and 45 parts of finely divided kaolin until the mean particle size is about 5 micron. The resulting wettable powder is diluted with water before use to a spray liquor with the desired concentration.

#### EXAMPLE C

##### Preparation of Emulsifiable Concentrate (EC)

13.37 Parts of an amine salt according to this invention are mixed in a beaker with 1.43 parts of Toximul 360A (a mixture of anionic and non-ionic surfactants containing largely anionic surfactants), 5.61 parts of Toximul 360A (a mixture of anionic and non-ionic surfactants containing largely non-ionic surfactants), 23.79 parts of dimethylformamide and 55.8 parts of Tenneco 500-100 (predominantly a mixture of alkylated aromatics such as xylene and ethylbenzene) until solution is effected. The resulting EC is diluted with water for use.

The invention may be better illustrated by reference to the following non-limiting examples. Throughout the examples, the term BANVEL<sup>R</sup> refers to dicamba-DMA.

### EXAMPLE 1

#### Compositions

A formulation of each compound is prepared by suspending a known quantity of dicamba and/or 2,4-D in a known quantity of distilled water. This is titrated with the base to a minimum pH of 8.0, recording to amount of base added. Additional water is then added to adjust to the appropriate concentration of active ingredient desired. Typical formulations are given below.

I. 2,4-D - DMA 439 g/l or 3.7 lb/gal	
	w/w %
2,4D Tech (95% ae)	41.66
DMA (60%)	14.45
Distilled water	43.89
	<u>100.00</u>

II. Dicamba - DMA 480 g/l or 4.0 lb/gal	
	w/w%
Dicamba Tech (80%)	50.00
DMA (60%)	17.00
Distilled water	33.00
	<u>100.00</u>

IIIa. Dicamba - Tris Amino 480 g/l	
	w/w%
Dicamba Tech (90.7%)	41.19
Tris Amino	28.05
Distilled water	30.76
	<u>100.00</u>

IIIb. 2,4-D Tris Amino	
	w/w%
2,4-D (100%)	25.00
Tris Amino	13.70
Distilled water	61.30
	<u>100.00</u>

IIIc. Dicamba- 2,4-D - Tris Amino	
	w/w%
2,4-D (100%)	12.50
Dicamba (100%)	12.50
Tris Amino	13.70
Distilled water	41.95
	<u>100.00</u>

IIId. Dicamba- 2,4-D - DMA - Tris Amino	
	w/w%
2,4-D (100%)	12.50
Dicamba (100%)	12.50
DMA	5.09
Tris Amino	13.07
Distilled water	56.21
	<u>100.00</u>

IVa. Dicamba - Jeffamine D-230	
	w/w%
Dicamba tech (90.7%)	43.79
Jeffamine D-230	24.28
Distilled water	31.93
	<u>100.00</u>

IVb. 2,4-D - Jeffamine	
	w/w%
2,4-D (100%)	25.00
Jeffamine D-230	24.77
Distilled water	50.23
	<u>100.00</u>

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IVc. Dicamba - 2,4-D - Jeffamine	
	w/w%
Dicamba (100%)	12.50
2,4-D (100%)	12.50
Jeffamine D-230	24.77
Distilled water	50.23
	100.00

IVd. Dicamba - 2,4-D - DMA - Jeffamine	
	w/w%
Dicamba (100%)	12.50
2,4-D (100%)	12.50
DMA (100%)	5.09
Jeffamine D-230	24.77
Distilled water	45.24
	100.00

Va. Dicamba - AEPD	
	w/w%
Dicamba tech (90.7%)	42.85
AEPD	29.09
Distilled Water	28.06
	100.00

Vb. 2,4-D AEPD	
	w/w%
2,4-D (100%)	25.00
AEPD	13.48
Distilled water	61.52
	100.00

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Vc. Dicamba - 2,4-D AEPD	
	w/w%
Dicamba (100%)	12.50
2,4-D (100%)	12.50
AEPD	13.48
Distilled water	61.52
	<u>100.00</u>

Vd. Dicamba - 2,4-D - DMA - AEPD	
	w/w%
Dicamba (100%)	12.50
2,4-D (100%)	12.50
DMA (100%)	5.09
AEPD	13.48
Distilled water	58.43
	<u>100.00</u>

Vla. Dicamba - Actron NX-3	
	w/w%
Dicamba (tech) (89.6%)	33.87
Actron NX-3	7.67
NaOH (50%)	7.87
Distilled Water	50.65
	<u>100.00</u>

Vlb. 2,4-D - Actron NX-3	
	w/w%
2,4-D (100%)	25.00
Actron NX-3	7.78
NaOH (50%)	4.52
Distilled water	62.70
	<u>100.00</u>



VIc. Dicamba - 2,4-D Actiron NX-3	
	w/w%
Dicamba (100%)	12.50
2,4-D (100%)	12.50
Actiron NK-3	7.78
NaOH (50%)	4.52
Distilled water	62.70
	<u>100.00</u>

VIId. Dicamba - 2,4-D - DMA - Actiron NX-3	
	w/w%
Dicamba (100%)	12.50
2,4-D (100%)	12.50
DMA	5.09
Actiron NX-3	15.56
Distilled water	54.35
	<u>100.00</u>

VIIa. Dicamba - MDEA	
	w/w%
Dicamba Tech (89.6%)	23.97
MDEA	14.41
Distilled water	61.62
	<u>100.00</u>

VIIb. 2,4-D - MDEA	
	w/w%
2,4-D (100%)	25.00
MDEA	13.48
Distilled water	61.52
	<u>100.00</u>

VIIc. Dicamba - 2,4-D - MDEA	
	w/w%
Dicamba (100%)	12.50
2,4-D (100%)	12.50
MDEA	13.48
Distilled water	61.52
	<u>100.00</u>

VIId. Dicamba - 2,4-D - DMA - MDEA	
	w/w%
Dicamba (100%)	12.50
2,4-D (100%)	12.50
DMA	5.09
MDEA	13.48
Distilled water	58.43
	<u>100.00</u>

VIIIa. 2,4-D-APM 230 g/l or 1.9 lb/gal	
	w/w%
2,4-D Tech (95%)	21.82
APM	19.41
Distilled water	58.77
	<u>100.00</u>

VIIIb. Dicamba-APM 480 g/l or 4 lb/gal	
	w/w%
Dicamba Tech (90.7%)	43.42
APM	14.17
Distilled water	42.41
	<u>100.00</u>

VIIIc. Dicamba-APM 196 g/l or 1.63 lb/gal	
	w/w%
Dicamba Tech (90.7%)	19.67
APM	18.64
Distilled water	61.69
	100.00

VIId. Dicamba + 2,4-D-APM (1:1 ratio) APM	
Dicamba 120 g/l or 1 lb/gal 2,4-D 120 g/l or 1 lb/gal	
	w/w%
Dicamba Tech (88%)	11.70
2,4-D Tech (95%)	10.88
APM	20.16
Distilled water	57.29
	100.00

VIIf. Dicamba + 2,4-D-APM (1:2 ratio) APM	
Dicamba 55.2 g/l or 0.46 lb/gal 2,4-D 110.4 g/l or 0.92 lb/gal	
	w/w%
Dicamba Tech (88%)	5.84
2,4-D Tech (95%)	10.85
APM	15.12
Distilled water	68.19
	100.00

VIIIf. BANVEL <sup>®</sup> herbicide + APM	
Dicamba 440 g/l or 3.67 lb/gal	
	w/w%
Dicamba (83%)	42.63
DMA (100%)	10.61
APM	11.55
Distilled water	35.21
	100.00

Villg. BANVEL <sup>®</sup> herbicide + APM	
Dicamba 333 g/l or 2.8 lb/gal	
	w/w%
Dicamba (83%)	34.63
DMA (100%)	8.62
APM	28.16
Distilled water	28.59
	100.00

EXAMPLE 2Volatility Studies

Compositions from Example 1 are tested for volatility reduction and compared to technical dicamba. Each of the values below is the estimated half-life based on C<sup>14</sup> measured loss from a petri plate.

Salt formulation of Dicamba	Half Life (hrs)	Fold Reduction in Volatility
Technical Dicamba	36	—
Tris Amine	4101	114
AEPD	6277	174
MDEA	6111	170
Actron NX-3	no volatility measured	

EXAMPLE 3Field Studies of Volatility

In this Example and the examples that follow, plot sizes are calculated from measurements originally made in acres and lbs. according to the conversion factors: 1 hectare 2.47 acres; 1 kg = 2.2 lbs; 1 m = 3.28 ft; 1 psi = 0.07 kg/sg.cm; 1 gallon = 3.78 l.

Herbicide volatility is measured in a common Bermuda grass pasture with a plot size of 0.04 ha. Application of herbicide is made at a rate of 0.45 kg active ingredient per acre with a CO<sub>2</sub>-powered backpack sprayer and 3.7 m boom containing eight- equally spaced 8004 flat-fan spray nozzles at 2.0 kg/sg.cm pressure and 243 liters of water per ha.

Three Gilian model HFO-113A air sample pumps are placed equal distance downwind to the center of the plots, 3 minutes after completion of the spray application, for a period of 8 hours. Air samples are collected at a rate of 2.6 liters per minute into plastic cassettes containing SKC-227-7 filter pads and are analyzed for herbicide levels using standard gas chromatographic procedures and a Hall detector. The limit of detection is 0.01 µg/sample, and results presented are the average of three measurements.

The studies are performed on days when no rain fell. Temperature was 88° F, and relative humidity 68%. Results are presented below.

Salt of dicamba	Fold reduction*
Tris amine	17X
AEDP	13X
Jeffamin	12X
Actron NX-3	6X

\*Reduction is compared with Banvel Herbicide. All salts in this study are titrated to pH 8.0.

#### EXAMPLE 4

The protocol described in Example 3 is followed to field-test the 2,4-D formulations and dicamba-2,4-D formulations, with the exception that plot sizes vary from 0.04-0.4 ha and application rates vary from 1.1-2.2 kg active ingredient per ha. Temperatures range from 75-91 °F and relative humidity from 48-74 %. Results are presented below:

Herbicide	Rate (kg active ingred. per ha)	Volatility (µg)
2,4-D - DMA	2.2	0.29
2,4-D - APM	2.2	0.01
dicamba - 1.5X DMA	1.1	1.13
dicamba - 1.5X APM	1.1	0.024
BANVEL <sup>R</sup>	1.1	1.10
BANVEL <sup>R</sup> + 0.5X APM	1.1	0.08
BANVEL <sup>R</sup> + 1.4X APM	1.1	0.03

#### EXAMPLE 5

Effect of Addition of APM to 2,4-D and Dicamba Mixtures:

The following formulations are evaluated using conditions as described in Example 4. Results presented below are the averages of three tests.

Herbicide	Rate*	Volatility (µg)		Volatility reduction compared to Dicamba-DMA	Volatility reduction compared to 2,4D-DMA
		Dicamba	2,4D		
BANVEL <sup>R</sup>	1.1	1.1	-	-	-
1.5X APM-dicamba	1.1	0.024	-	46X	-
2,4-D (DMA)	2.2	-	0.293	-	-
1.4X APM-dicamba + 2,4-D	1.1 + 1.1	0.01	0.003	110X	97X
1.4X APM-dicamba + 2,4-D	1.1 + 2.2	0.006	0.000	183X	Can't measure

\* kg active ingredients per ha based on free acid form.

### EXAMPLE 6

#### Herbicidal Activity

The effectiveness of the formulations on the control of various weeds in wheat is tested. The various salts of the combination of dicamba-2,4-D are applied at 0.06, 0.125 and 0.25 kg/ha dicamba and 0.38 kg/ha 2,4-D.

Weeds evaluated include:

Amaranthus retroflexus (Pigweed)  
 Asclepias syriaca (Milkweed)  
 Brassica campestris (Rape)  
 Brassica kaber (Charlock)  
 Descurania pinnata (Tansy mustard)  
 Descurania sophia (Tansy mustard)  
 Helianthus annuus (Sunflower)  
 Lactuca serriola (Wild lettuce)  
 Lamium amplexicaule (Henbit)  
 Lapsana communis (Nipplewort)  
 Polygonum convolvulus (Climbing Buckwheat)  
 Rumex crispus (Yellow dock)  
 Salsola kali (Russian thistle)  
 Thlaspi arvense (Field Penny-Cress)

All of the formulations give substantially the same weed control as DMA formulations, showing that the various salts do not affect activity. Also amount of injury of the various salts is evaluated, and the various salts do not affect the injury rate.

### EXAMPLE 7

Following the protocol of Example 6, weed control and injury rate is evaluated in corn. Weeds which are evaluated include:

Abutilon theophrasti (Velvet-leaf)  
 Amaranthus retroflexus (Pigweed)  
 Chenopodium album (Lamb's-quarters)  
 Polygonum pensylvanicum (Pennsylvania smartweed)  
 Solanum elaeagnifolium (Silverleaf nightshade)  
 Xanthium pensylvanicum (Common cocklebur)

No significant differences are seen in either weed control or injury rate compared to DMA formulations.

EXAMPLE 8

Following the protocol of Example 6, weed control and injury rate is valuated in sorghum. Weeds which are evaluated include:

Amaranthus retroflexus (Redroot pigweed)

Ipomoea lacunosa (Pitted morningglory)

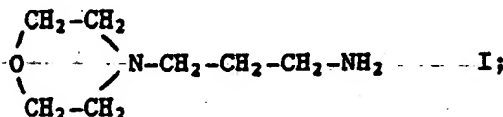
Polygonum pensylvanicum (Pennsylvania smartweed)

No significant differences are seen in either weed control or injury rate compared to DMA formulations.

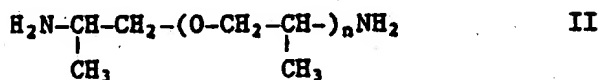
**Claims**

1. The amine salt of a pesticidally active compound, wherein the amine is selected from the group consisting of

a) Aminopropylmorpholine (APM) as shown by the Formula I

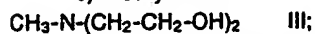


b) Jeffamine D-230 as shown by the formula II

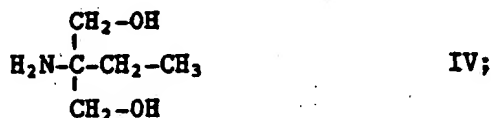


wherein n is 2 or 3;

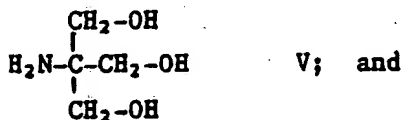
c) Methyldiethanolamine (MDEA) as shown by the formula III



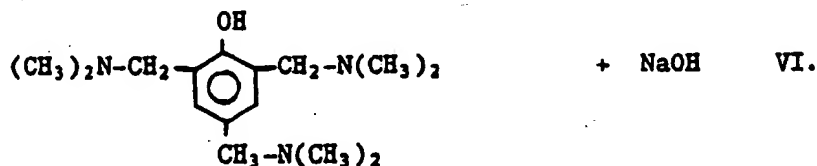
d) 2-amino-2-ethyl-1,3-propanediol (AEPD) as shown by the formula IV



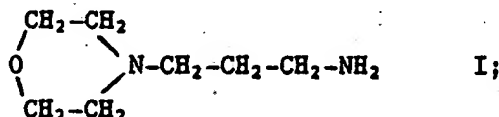
e) Tris(hydroxymethyl)aminomethane (Tris Amino) as shown by the formula V



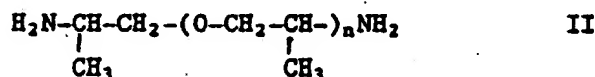
f) 2,4,6-Tris(dimethylaminomethyl)phenol (Actiron NX-3) and NaOH as shown by the formula VI



2. The salt of claim 1 having herbicidal activity.
3. The salt of claim 1 having fungicidal activity.
4. The salt of claim 1 having insecticidal activity.
5. The salt of claim 1 wherein the pesticidally active compound is selected from the group consisting of dicamba, 2,4-D, salts thereof, and mixtures thereof.
6. The salt of claim 1 wherein the pesticidally active compound is dicamba or a salt thereof.
7. The salt of claims 1-6 wherein the amine is APM.
8. A pesticidal composition comprising the amine salt of claims 1-7 and an agriculturally acceptable carrier.
9. A process for preparing the salt of claims 1-7 comprising combining a pesticidally active compound with a salt-forming amine selected from the group consisting of
  - a) Aminopropylmorpholine (APM) as shown by the Formula I

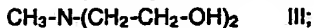


- b) Jeffamine D-230 as shown by the formula II

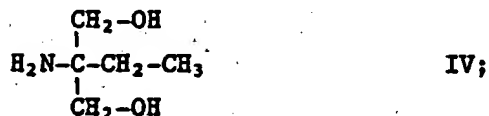


wherein n is 2 or 3;

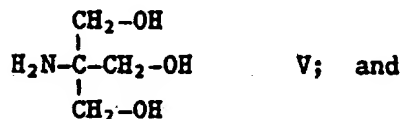
- c) Methyl-diethanolamine (MDEA) as shown by the formula III



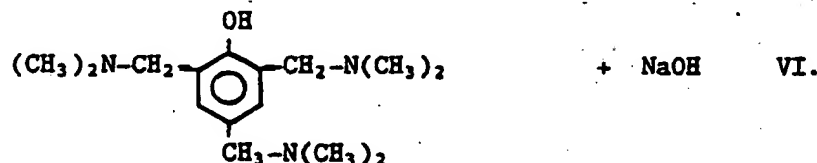
- d) 2-amino-2-ethyl-1,3-propanediol (AEPD) as shown by the formula IV



- e) Tris(hydroxymethyl)aminomethane (Tris Amino) as shown by the formula V



- f) 2,4,6-Tris(dimethylaminomethyl)phenol and NaOH (Actiron NX-3) and NaOH as shown by the formula VI



10. A method of combatting weeds comprising applying a herbicidally effective amount of the amine salt of claims 2, 5 or 6 to the weeds of their locus.





DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT			EP 89810966.5
Category	Citation of document with indication, where appropriate, of relevant passages	Relevant to claim	CLASSIFICATION OF THE APPLICATION (Int Cl.)
A	<u>DD - A1 - 255 870</u> (AKADEMIE DER LANDWIRTSCHAFTS- WISSENSCHAFTEN) * Abstract * --	1,8,10	A 01 N 25/18 A 01 N 33/02 A 01 N 33/04 A 01 N 33/08 A 01 N 43/84
A	<u>DD - A1 - 255 869</u> (AKADEMIE DER LANDWIRTSCHAFTS- WISSENSCHAFTEN) * Abstract * --	1,8,10	
A	<u>DD - A3 - 161 202</u> (VEB CHEMIEKOMINAT BITTERFELD) * Abstract * ----	1,8,10	
The present search report has been drawn up for all claims			TECHNICAL FIELDS SEARCHED (Int Cl.)
			A 01 N
Place of search		Date of completion of the search	Examiner
VIENNA		21-02-1990	SCHNASS
CATEGORY OF CITED DOCUMENTS			
X : particularly relevant if taken alone Y : particularly relevant if combined with another document of the same category A : technological background O : non-written disclosure P : intermediate document		T : theory or principle underlying the invention E : earlier patent document, but published on, or after the filing date D : document cited in the application L : document cited for other reasons & : member of the same patent family, corresponding document	